

nomical management; its rivers would be covered with steam boats filled with the increased

which would add to the honest value of real estate, I verily believe, in the course of ten years, more than Henry Clay estimated the whole slave population to be worth!

would open for the employment of its capital and enterprise—by the greater demand it would create for its manufactured articles;—the West by the better market it would afford for its flour, its beef and its pork; and the whole Union would be benefited by its connection.

North, South and West.

Friend Hance then incloses two dollars to aid in the good work.—En. PHIL.

CONVENTION AT ECONOMY.

The first District Convention of Indiana Abolitionists, held its adjourned meeting in Friends' Meeting House, on Tuesday, 10th inst.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare business for the Convention. Arnold Buffum, Daniel Worth, and N. Johnson were appointed said Committee.

Resolved, That all persons present, who acknowledge the principles of immediate emancipation, which are none other than those contained in the Declaration of American Independence, be invited to take a part in the deliberations.

[The following are the resolutions:—**ES. PAUL.**]
Therefore, *Resolved*, That men, who, by the exercise of despotic power, deprive their fellow men of liberty, rob them of every right, and buy and sell human beings as though they were

Resolved, That slave holders, being tyrants in principle, and despots in practice, should be regarded as the common enemies of the human race.

Resolved, That the manufacturing industry of the North, is quite as moral, and quite as much entitled to the fostering care of a paternal government, as the slave breeding industry of the South.

Resolved, That admitting the right of Congress to protect the industry of the South, by a positive prohibition of importations; the patrons of that industry appear with but an ill grace in denying the equal right of Congress to protect with equally efficient laws the industry of the North.

Resolved, That we are in favor of Free Trade when an arrangement can be entered into which will make it free and equal on both sides.

And whereas, while no citizens of a Northern State can go to the South and set up a claim to any person as property, and as such bring him hither from his home, we have no protection against such claims being made upon us, by citi-

And whereas, we believe that the people of the Northern States of this Union are the only people on earth who ever voluntarily submitted to a liability to be thus claimed, and on the decision of a single Magistrate to be deprived of their property.

Resolved, That we will perseveringly labor for the practical establishment of the principle, that human beings derive from their Maker, in whose image they were created, an inalienable right to be free; that no person may be secure from the subtle grasp of the Southern Despot.

Resolved, That in the claim which was set up by a slave folder, to the body and soul of Mary Gilmore, a free white Orphan Girl of Philadelphia, we recognize the evidence of our own danger, and especially, of danger to our orphan children when our heads shall be laid beneath the cold coils of the yellow.

And whereas, the immediate object of all intellectual and moral action upon these subjects, is the procurement of such honest and righteous political action as shall result in the incorporation of just principles (to the exclusion of all others) in the Constitution and laws of our country; that our rights may be firmly established in the fundamental laws of the land, and

Resolved, That we recommend to the Abolitionists throughout the United States, to call a National Convention of the friends of Independent nominations, as early as practicable, to nominate candidates for President and Vice

Resolved. That so long as there is no spot

round in these United States, where *any man, woman or child* is secure from the grasp of the slave holder, who may set up his claim to us as

[illegible][illegible]

she will be able to produce evidence to that effect. That the person so arrested shall be held in custody, and confined for his or her detention at the time and place of trial, and that he or she shall be held in custody and confined until the decision of the judge who shall try the case on failure to give such bond and security; the cost of such detention shall be paid by the person so arrested.

to be detained until the time fixed for trial as aforesaid, and on the day appointed for the trial of said defendant.

...to jail shall be brought before said judge, or in case of his absence, sickness or inability to attend, or in case of other judge of a court or record of this State residing within such county by the written order of such judge, directed to the sheriff or jailer of the proper town, final hearing and adjudication; and in case there shall be a breach of the condition of either of said bail or recognizance, the said sheriff or jailer shall have a right of action thereon, and he or she as in other cases, and on such action shall be liable to the full amount of the same.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the said judge, at the time to which the case is postponed as aforesaid, to call to hear the parties, and if it shall be proven to the satisfaction that the party arrested thereunto called in obedience to the said summons, shall give such claimant, his agent or attorney, a certificate of that fact which shall be a sufficient authority for the said claimant to receive the sum of money so claimed.

or attorney to remove such fugitive from the State. If such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient authority for the removal of such fugitive unless the official character of the officer giving the same be duly authenticated according to the provisions of this act in relation to the issuing of warrants; and if the party thus arrested shall appear according to the conditions of his or her bond, it shall be the duty of said judge to deliver the same to the

Sec. 6. If any person or persons in this State shall counsel, advise, or entice any other person who by the laws of another State shall owe labor or service to any other person or persons, to leave, abandon, abscond, or escape from the persons to whom such labor or service according to the laws of such other State is or may be due, or shall furnish money or conveyance for such kind of escape, he or she shall be guilty of a felony.

other facility, with intent and for the purpose of causing such person owing labor or service as aforesaid to escape from or elude the claimant of such person owing labor or service as aforesaid, every person so offending upon conviction thereof by indictment, be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days at the discretion of the court; and shall moreover be liable in a civil action at the option of the claimant injured.

Sec. 7. If any person shall falsely, fraudulently, and without proper authority, give to any other person or persons by the laws of any other State shall owe labor or service to any person or persons; any certificate or other testimonial emancipation, with the intent to defraud the person or persons to whom such labor or service may be due, knowing such person to owe labor or service as aforesaid, or to harbor or conceal any such person owing labor or service as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to the same punishment as is provided by law for such felonies.

as aforesaid, who may come into this State without consent of the person or persons to whom such labor may be due, knowing such person to owe labor service as aforesaid, every person so offending, upon conviction thereof by indictment, be fined for each offense not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court; and shall moreover be liable to action at the suit of the party injured.

Sec. 8. Any sheriff, or constable, who shall
any process directed and delivered to him under the
visions of this act, or any clerk of a court, or
shall authenticate any certificate or warrant under the
provisions of this act, shall receive the same fees
now allowed by law for similar services in other
cases.

Sec. 9 It shall be the duty of all officers
under this act to recognize, without process, the
of persons acting lawfully according to the spirit

Sec. 10. If any person in any declaration or affirmation or other oath or affirmation, taken pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall wilfully and corruptly affirm, or declare, any matter to be the fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny the same to be the fact, knowing the same to be true, every such person shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury.

See: 11. If any person or persons attempt to carry out of the State or attempt in carrying out of this State, without first obtaining sufficient legal authority according to the laws of this State

Sec. 12. That the fourth section of said act, relating to the imprisonment of black and mulatto persons, passed January 1, 1821, and the second section of the act, relating to kidnapping, passed February 15, 1821, as amended by the provisions of this act be and the same shall

Sec. 13. That a trial and judgment be had by the Congress, entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters, approved February 19, 1793.

an¹ throughout the United States.